DPM 387

MSDS 501

AtlanticRichfieldCompany
Material Safety Data Sheet
Adapted from USDL form OSHA - 20 - May 1972

Material name: Aviation Turbine Fuel JP-4

Section I - General

Manufacturer's name: Atlantic Richfield Company

Emergency telephone (24 hr.): 312/468-9300

Manufacturer's Address: 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, California 90071

Material: Spec. Code 10272

Name (Brand-Trade) and synonyms: Military Spec. MIL-T-5624J

Chemical Name and Synonyms: N/A Not Applicable

Chemical Family: Distillate Fuel

Section II - Summary of Hazardous Information

TLV 200 ppm
(Source) ACGIH 1974

Summary

Danger: Extremely flammable. Liquid is harmful or fatal if swallowed and irritating to the eyes and skin. Vapors are irritating to the eyes and respiratory system; and affect the nervous system.

Section III - Physical Data

Boiling Point (F°): Typical @ 10% 235°F

Evaporation Rate (ether[1]): >1

Other:

Vapor pressure (mm hg at 70°F): 30

Vapor density (air = 1 at 60-90°F): 5

Specific gravity (H_2O = 1 at 39.2°F): 0.78

Volatile Characteristics: Appreciable

Solubility in water: Negligible

Appearance and odor: Essentially colorless to light amber color, clear and bright liquid. Has odor of petroleum naphtha.

Section IV Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash point 10°F (method used) (ASTM D 56)

Flammable limits (by volume in air): Lower flammable limit 1.3; Upper flammable limit 8.0

Autoignition temperature: 460°F

Extinguishing media: Foam, dry chemical, CO_2, water spray or fog.

Explosion hazards: This material releases flammable vapors at normal atmospheric temperatures and pressures; vapors when mixed in certain proportions with air (see Flammable Limits) can burn or be explosive in confined spaces if exposed to a source of ignition.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment. This may include self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against the hazardous effects of normal products of combustion or oxygen deficiency.

Section V First Aid and Emergency Procedures

Note to Physician: Toxic signs and symptoms may follow contact with the skin over large areas of the body, inhalation of vapors or ingestion. Aspiration into the lungs will cause severe chemical pneumonia.

Eye contact: Flush with clean low pressure water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention.

Skin contact: Thoroughly wash affected area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and thoroughly clean before reuse.

Inhalation: Immediately remove from contaminated area to fresh air. Keep individual quiet. In case of respiratory distress, give oxygen or artificial respiration. Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Immediately obtain medical attention.

Section VI Health Hazard Data

Primary Hazard: Inhalation of vapor and ingestion of liquid leading to aspiration into the lungs.

Route of Exposure	Affected	Signs and Symptoms
Eye Contact	X	Eye irritation may result from vapor or from contact with liquid.
Skin Irritation	X	Skin irritation leading to dermatitis may occur on prolonged skin contact due to skin defatting.
Inhalation	X	Inhalation: Low to medium concentrations - Flushing of the skin, staggering gait and confusion. High concentrations - Muscle twitching, convulsions, dilated pupils, delirium, loss of consciousness, possible ventricular fibrillation or respiratory arrest.
Ingestion	X	Ingestion: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, restlessness. Aspiration: Chemical pneumonia.
Skin Absorption		

Effects of Overexposure: Eye irritation, skin irritation leading to dermatitis, central nervous system depression, chemical penumonia.

Basis of Information: Hazardous Properties of Industrial Materials by N. I. Sax.
Emergency Treatment by Faint and Cain.

Section VII Reactivity Data

Stability: ☒ Stable ☐ Unstable

Conditions to avoid: Heat and open flame. Can react vigorously with oxidizing materials.

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Reacts vigorously with strong oxidizing materials.

Hazardous decomposition products: Incomplete combustion may produce carbon monoxide.

Hazardous polymerization may: ☐ Occur ☒ Not occur

Conditions:

Section VIII Spill or Leak Procedure

Precautions if material is spilled or released: Stop flow of product. Remove all sources of ignition. Contain spill using sand or absorbent materials. Flush contaminated area with water. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from the spill or leak area. Run-off to sewer may create explosion hazard. Notify fire and pollution control agencies.

Waste disposal methods: Use disposal procedures in conformance with local regulations.

Section IX Special Protection Information

Ventilation: Use adequate ventilation to keep the vapor concentrations of this material below applicable standards (See Section II-TLV).

Eye protection: Chemical safety goggles should be worn while working with this material.

Skin protection: Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. If conditions or frequency of use present danger of exposure, impervious protective clothing such as gloves, apron, boots and facial protection should be worn.

Respiratory protection: Approved organic vapor respirator, supplied air, or self-contained breathing equipment must be used when concentrations of vapor exceeds the applicable standard. (See Section II-TLV).

Other protection:

Section X Special precautions

Handling and storage: Keep away from sparks, open flame and heat. Keep containers closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapors.

General comments: All electrical equipment in areas where material is stored and/or handled should be installed in accordance with applicable requirements of the National Electric Code, N.F.P.A.

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